

A METHOD OF SYNTHESIZING NANOSCALE FILAMENTARY  
STRUCTURES, AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS COMPRISING SUCH  
STRUCTURES

The invention relates to the field of methods of  
5 synthesizing nanoscale filamentary structures and of  
electronic components comprising such structures.

The document "Spin-dependent magnetoresistance and  
spin-charge separation in multiwall carbon nanotubes" by  
X. Hoffer et al. (to be published in "Condensed Matter"  
10 and available on the Internet page  
[http://xxx.lan1.gov/PS\\_cache/cond-mat/pdf/0303/0303314.pdf](http://xxx.lan1.gov/PS_cache/cond-mat/pdf/0303/0303314.pdf)), discloses a method of  
synthesizing electronic components incorporating  
nanoscale filamentary structures.

15 The term "nanoscale filamentary structures" is used  
throughout the present document to designate nanoscale  
structures that form wires, rods, tubes, etc., i.e.  
structures that extend essentially in one direction.

In the above-mentioned document, the nanoscale  
20 filamentary structures are carbon nanotubes. The method  
of synthesizing those carbon nanotubes as described in  
the above-mentioned article by X. Hoffer et al.,  
comprises the operations consisting in:

25 · depositing, in a nanoporous membrane, a metal  
catalyst suitable for penetrating into at least some of  
the pores of the nanoporous membrane; and

· causing filamentary structures to grow on the  
catalyst in at least some of the pores in the nanoporous  
membrane.

30 In that article by X. Hoffer et al., the resulting  
carbon nanotubes may be semiconductive or metallic. This  
lack of determinism is associated in particular with the  
fact that there is no control over the chirality of the  
nanotubes while they are being synthesized. This  
35 constitutes a major obstacle to making use of carbon  
nanotubes in electronic applications.

An object of the invention is to provide a method of synthetizing nanoscale filamentary structures that makes it possible to achieve better control simultaneously over their position, their size, and their orientation, and in particular the orientation of the structures relative to one another.

To achieve this object, the invention provides a method of synthesizing nanoscale filamentary structures which, in addition to comprising the above-mentioned operations, is characterized by the fact that it further comprises the operations of preparing the nanoporous membrane in a manner suitable for ensuring that the wall of the pores includes a single-crystal zone, and growing at least some of the catalyst epitaxially on said single-crystal zone.

By means of the invention, the nanoscale filamentary structures grow in the pores of the nanoporous membrane. It is thus possible to control the density, the diameter, the length, and the orientation of filamentary nanoscale structures. In addition, the texturing, orientation, and crystallization of the metallic catalyst, given that it is grown at least in part epitaxially on a material element common to numerous pores, enables the orientation of the nanoscale filamentary structures to be controlled relative to one another. When the nanoscale filamentary structures are constituted by carbon nanotubes, this serves to control the chirality of the nanotubes.

In the present document, the concept of "epitaxial growth" covers the following three properties: texturing, orientation, and crystallization.

The method of the invention may further comprise one or more of the following dispositions:

- calibrated pores are made in the nanoporous membrane;
- 35 · the nanoporous membrane is made in a manner suitable for ensuring that it extends substantially in a plane, and the pores are made in a manner suitable for

ensuring they are oriented in a well-determined direction, e.g. substantially perpendicularly or parallel to the plane of the membrane;

· the single-crystal zone of the wall of the pores  
5 in the nanoporous membrane correspond to the bottom of the pores;

· the nanoporous membrane is made from a single-crystal material; e.g. the nanoporous membrane is made by anodic oxidation of a single-crystal substrate;

10 · the nanoporous membrane is made in a thin layer transferred or deposited onto a single-crystal substrate; under such circumstances, the thin layer may also already be a nanoporous membrane prior to being deposited or transferred on the single-crystal substrate;

15 · a barrier layer is made on the single-crystal substrate, prior to transferring or depositing the thin layer onto the single-crystal substrate, the material of said barrier layer forming a diffusion barrier and being suitable for preventing the catalyst, at least in part, 20 from being contaminated by the material constituting the substrate;

· prior to growing the catalyst in at least some of the pores of the membrane, a diffusion barrier forming material is deposited that is suitable for preventing the 25 catalyst, at least in part, from being contaminated by the material underlying it; for example the diffusion barrier may be constituted by tungsten electroplated at the bottom of the pores;

· the catalyst is deposited in at least some of the 30 pores by electroplating;

· the catalyst is deposited in at least some of the pores by chemical gas deposition;

· the catalyst is deposited in at least some of the 35 pores of the nanoporous membrane, and then the catalyst as deposited in this way is annealed; optionally with the annealing performed under a magnetic field;

- an electronic component is made on the nanoporous membrane;
- the nanoscale filamentary structures are carbon nanotubes;

5 · the filamentary structures are deposited by chemical vapor deposition; as the catalyst for growing carbon nanotubes, it is possible to use a transition metal, possibly in association with a rare earth; under such circumstances, the catalyst is essentially a

10 substance that dissolves carbon well; for example it may be iron, cobalt, nickel, platinum, etc.; it may also be a substance made up of at least two of those ingredients; and

15 · the nanoscale filamentary structures are nanowires or nanorods; and under such circumstances, the catalyst is optionally a metal from the list comprising gold and aluminum.

In another aspect, the invention provides a component for electronics including at least one nanoscale filamentary structure obtained by the method according to any preceding claim, the component comprising:

- a nanoporous membrane in which the pores include a single-crystal zone; and
- 25 · a metallic catalyst deposited in at least some of the pores of the nanoporous membrane, at least part of the catalyst being grown epitaxially on the single-crystal zone of the nanoporous membrane.

The component may include at least a portion of the nanoporous membrane that constitutes an electrode thus making it possible to impose a voltage to at least one nanoscale filamentary structure deposited in another portion of the nanoporous membrane.

The component of the invention may further comprise one or more of the following dispositions:

- it includes at least one filamentary nanoscale structure extending parallel to the plane of the substrate;
- it includes an electrode itself having an extension in a pore of the nanoporous membrane;
- 5 · at least one filamentary nanoscale structure is a carbon nanotube; and
- at least one filamentary nanoscale structure is a rod or a wire.

10       The above characteristics and others appear more clearly on reading the following description of particular embodiments of the invention given as non-limiting examples. The description refers to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- 15       · Figure 1 is a diagram showing an example of an implementation of the method of the invention, for synthesizing carbon nanotubes;
- Figure 2 is a diagram of a pore including a carbon nanotube obtained by the method shown in Figure 1;
- 20       · Figure 3 is a diagram in section of a nanoporous membrane in which the pores are covered at least in part by a barrier layer on which a catalyst is deposited;
- Figure 4 is a diagram showing a nanoporous membrane being transferred onto a substrate, in accordance with a variant of the method of the invention;
- 25       · Figure 5 is a diagram in section showing a variant of the structure shown in Figure 3, in which the barrier layer is deposited on a substrate prior to transferring a nanoporous membrane in application of the operations shown diagrammatically in Figure 4;
- Figure 6 is a diagram showing an example of an implementation of the method of the invention for fabricating a component in accordance with the invention;
- 30       · Figure 7 is a diagram similar to Figure 6 showing a variant of the method shown in Figure 6;
- Figure 8 is a diagram showing another variant of the method shown in Figures 6 and 7;

· Figure 9 is a diagram showing another example of an implementation of the method of the invention for synthesizing nanorods;

5 · Figure 10 is a diagrammatic section through a portion of a nanoporous membrane in which a nanorod is caused to grow during the implementation shown in Figure 9 ; and

10 · Figure 11 is a diagram showing an oven for implementing a variant of the method of the invention.

15 Implementations of the method of the invention are described below by way of example with reference to two applications.

In the first application, the method of the invention is implemented to synthesize nanoscale 15 filamentary structures in the form of carbon nanotubes.

Figure 1 shows a non-limiting example of an implementation of the method of the invention associated with this first application.

20 In this example, the method comprises:

· a step 100 of making a nanoporous membrane 3 by anodizing an aluminum substrate 5;

25 · a step 200 of electroplating a transition metal (Ni, Cr, Co, Fe, etc.) or platinum, one or the other possibly being lightly alloyed with a rare earth (Y, Ce, etc.), so as to form a catalyst 7 in the microporous membrane 3 obtained in the preceding step (the catalyst 7 is an element or a chemical compound that is suitable for dissolving a large amount of carbon); and

30 · a step 300 of depositing carbon 15 in the pores 8 of the nanoporous membrane 3 by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) .

The aluminum anodizing technique for obtaining nanoporous membranes and as implemented in step 100 is well known [see for example the article by Nielsch et al., Adv. Mater. 12, 582 (2000), or J. Magn. Magn. Mat. 35 249, 234 (2002)]. That technique has numerous advantages: it is easy to implement (using only a

conventional potentiostat), alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) is obtained which is a material that is remarkable from the point of view of its ability to withstand high temperatures and from the point of view of its dielectric properties, etc.

5 That technique makes it possible in the laboratory to provide nanoporous membranes 3 having an array of pores 8 of diameter lying in the range 5 nanometers (nm) to 100 nm, with a length lying in the range 0.5 micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . Typically, for pores  
10 having a diameter of 60 nm, pore density is of the order of  $10^{10}$  pores per square centimeter ( $\text{cm}^2$ ).

In this example, the substrate 5 is constituted by an aluminum single crystal.

To obtain carbon nanotubes having a small number of  
15 sheets, or even a single sheet, nanoporous membranes 3 are made with pores 8 having a diameter of about 5 nm, or less, and a length shorter than one micrometer. In order to make electronic components, it is desirable to reduce pore density.

20 It should be observed that the chirality of carbon nanotubes is conserved so long as the number of sheets remains less than about five, which means that it is necessary to obtain nanopores having a diameter in the range 5 nm to 7 nm in order to obtain nanotubes of  
25 determined chirality, thus ensuring that the resulting carbon nanotubes are correspondingly more advantageous for applications in electronics.

It should also be observed that for applications in  
electronics, the aluminum substrate 5 is anodized in  
30 order to form the nanoporous membrane 3, advantageously while using a mask in order to define nano-structured zones having carbon nanotubes, and zones that are more specifically dedicated to making electrical connections.

The step 200 of electroplating the catalyst is  
35 performed by applying a potential between the aluminum 9 situated under the nanoporous membrane 3 and a counter-electrode 11 in an electrolytic bath 13. The step 200 of

electroplating the catalyst is performed by adjusting the electrolytic growth parameters (deposition potential, concentration of catalyst in the bath, bath pH, frequency of the deposition alternating potential, etc.). It is  
5 then possible to obtain singlecrystals of the catalyst. The presence of the aluminum single crystal of the substrate 5 prior to anodization makes it possible, to some extent, to initiate epitaxial growth during electroplating.

10 The influence of the crystal structure of the substrate 5 on the crystal structure of the metals or semiconductors that are electroplated on such a substrate 5 has been demonstrated. For example, in the document by M.K. Kleinert et al., *Electrochimica Acta*, 46 (2001) 3129, cobalt electroplated on gold (Au[100]) acquires a regular structure reflecting the symmetry of the substrate 5. In the document by P. Evans et al., *JMMM* 260 (2003), 467, nickel electroplated on a gallium arsenide substrate continues to grow epitaxially over a  
20 thickness of 10 nm to 120 nm.

The catalyst may optionally be electroplated after reducing oxide residues which are formed during the step 101 of anodizing the aluminum single crystal of the substrate 5, that is performed in order to obtain the  
25 nanoporous membrane 3. Prior calibration makes it possible to control the number of catalyst atoms that are deposited in each pore.

Electroplating is a deposition technique that is fast and enables the catalyst 7 to be deposited at the  
30 bottom of the pores 8 while conserving a deposited material that is well textured.

Also optionally, electroplating may be performed under a magnetic field in order to encourage obtaining an axis of easy magnetization and thus act on controlling  
35 chirality, during subsequent growth of carbon nanotubes.

After the step 200 of electroplating the catalyst, the method of the invention optionally includes an

annealing step at a temperature of about 500°C to 630°C, or even less.

By having a catalyst that is held captive in the pores 8 of the nanoporous membrane 3, after 5 electroplating, instead of having a catalyst in the form of small particles on the surface of a substrate, it becomes possible to perform crystallization epitaxy annealing at medium temperature, while avoiding surface diffusion which would encourage the catalyst to coalesce.

10 The method of the invention thus makes it possible simultaneously to maintain the nanoscale size of the catalyst and to structure it during deposition and/or by annealing.

15 The step 300 of depositing carbon 15 and of growing carbon nanotubes is performed by chemical vapor deposition at a slow speed of growth. This type of technique provides better control over the crystal quality of carbon nanotubes. In particular, plasma-assisted chemical vapor deposition in electron cyclotron 20 resonance condition makes it possible to work at low pressure and thus to obtain good control over the speed of deposition.

25 Typically carbon nanotubes are deposited by using acetylene as the precursor gas, with the temperature during deposition being set to about 620°C.

It is also possible to eliminate aluminum after the anodizing step 100 and the electroplating step 200. Thus, the temperature, in particular while growing carbon 30 nanotubes, can be raised to higher than 650°C. This can also be achieved by alloying the aluminum with a metal that is more refractory by performing deposition and diffusion after the anodizing and electroplating.

The carbon nanotubes 15 that are obtained at the end 35 of the method of the invention as described above are oriented because their growth is catalyzed by the catalyst 7 which itself is epitaxially grown on the single-crystal material of the substrate 5 and the

nанопорous layer 3 (see Figure 2). The chirality of the nanotubes is thus well determined.

Naturally, the implementation of the method of the invention as described above can be subjected to numerous  
5 variations.

In one variant, shown in Figure 3, a step 150 of depositing a barrier layer 10 is performed between the anodizing step 100 and the step 200 of electroplating the catalyst 7. This barrier layer 10 is for preventing the  
10 catalyst 7 being contaminated by elements diffusing from the substrate 5, in particular when making use of an annealing step in order to encourage epitaxial growth of the catalyst 7 at the bottom of the pores 8. By way of example, the barrier layer 10 may be constituted by  
15 electroplated tungsten.

In another variant shown in Figure 4, a nanoporous membrane 3 is formed during a step 100 of anodizing, over the entire thickness of a layer of aluminum. Thereafter the nanoporous membrane is transferred during a step 110  
20 on an aluminum substrate 5, or more generally on a single-crystal metallic substrate.

In yet another variant, shown in Figure 5, a step 160 of electroplating a barrier layer 10 on an aluminum substrate 5, or more generally a single-crystal metallic  
25 substrate, is performed, before transferring onto the substrate 5 a nanoporous membrane 3 that is anodized throughout its thickness during a step 110 as mentioned above, the membrane being transferred on the side where the barrier layer 10 has previously been deposited. The  
30 catalyst 7 is then deposited during a step 200, as mentioned above.

In addition, materials other than alumina can be obtained for the nanoporous membrane 3. It is also possible to make the alumina of the nanoporous membrane 3  
35 from a layer of aluminum grown epitaxially on an insulating substrate such as aluminum nitride (AlN,

itself possibly grown epitaxially on silicon), sapphire, magnesium oxide (MgO), etc.

Similarly, the intended purpose depends on the orientation selected for the substrate, i.e. the  
5 chirality that it is desired to obtain for the carbon nanotubes.

In addition, the way in which the carbon nanotubes are deposited can be subjected to numerous variations.  
Thus, it is possible to obtain carbon nanotubes of good  
10 crystal quality using chemical vapor deposition by means of a hot filament. The precursor gas may be methane or any other carbon-containing gas known to the person skilled in the art. It is also possible to vary the deposition temperature, with temperature being optimized  
15 in particular as a function of the catalyst that is used.

One of the major advantages of the method of the invention relies on the fact that carbon nanotubes are grown in controlled manner from catalyst nanocrystals that are all identical in size and in orientation, within  
20 pores of calibrated size, thereby obtaining nanotubes that are likewise identical, in particular from the point of view of their diameter and their chirality.

Controlling the shape and the properties, and in particular the chirality, of carbon nanotubes by using  
25 the method of the invention makes it possible in reproducible manner to fabricate components for electronics (transistors, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), sensors, actuators, etc.). An example of an electronic component in accordance with the present invention is  
30 described below with reference to Figure 6. It comprises a field-effect transistor (FET) 50.

The FET 50 is made by implementing the following steps:

· a step 1000 of epitaxially growing an aluminum  
35 layer 51 on a single-crystal insulating substrate 53 (AlN, sapphire, MgO, etc.); optionally the single-crystal substrate 53 is replaced by a thin insulating layer (of

AlN, sapphire, MgO, etc.) grown epitaxially on a substrate such as silicon, which is itself a single crystal and adapted for epitaxially growing the thin layer;

5       · a step 1010 of etching strips 55 that are etched in the thickness of the aluminum layer 51; the orientation of these strips 55 in the plane of the substrate 53 is selected so as to encourage a particular lateral orientation of the aluminum flanks 57 so as to  
10 optimize epitaxial growth of catalyst nanocrystals by electroplating;

      · a step 1020 of depositing an electrode 59 on the epitaxially-grown aluminum layer 51; this electrode 59 is necessary for the subsequent anodic oxidation and  
15 electroplating;

      · a step 1030 of encapsulating the assembly constituted by the epitaxially-grown aluminum layer 51 and its electrode 59 in an insulating material 61 such as a polymer or silica, or any other insulating thin layer;  
20 the insulating material 61 is needed to insulate the top of the epitaxially-grown aluminum layer 51 and its electrode 59 from the electrolytic solution used for the subsequent anodic oxidation and electroplating;

      · a step 1040 of anodic oxidation of the flank 57 of the epitaxially-grown aluminum layer 51 that is not protected by the encapsulating insulating material 61; this step is performed by implementing the above-described step 100; it gives rise to the formation of an Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Al interface 58;

30       · a step 1050 of electroplating a catalyst 60 at the interface 58, this step likewise being performed in the same manner as the above-described operation 200;

      · a step 1060 of eliminating the encapsulating layer of insulating material 61 and the electrode 59;

35       · an optional step 1065 of eliminating the aluminum 51, in particular if it is desired subsequently to grow carbon nanotubes 63 at a temperature higher than 650°C;

- a step 1070 of growing carbon nanotubes 63 by chemical vapor deposition, by implementing the above-described operation 300;
- a step 1080 of making islands 65 in the strips 55, now constituted by alumina formed by oxidizing the epitaxially-grown aluminum (some aluminum 51 may possibly remain); these strips 55 have at least one flank 57 provided with carbon nanotubes 63; optionally, the alumina is then etched again so that the carbon nanotubes 63 project from the flanks 57;
- a step 1090 of depositing a metal 67, typically titanium, so as to establish ohmic contact on the drain side (on the epitaxially-grown aluminum layer 51 or with the flush carbon nanotubes 63), and on the source side (with the flush carbon nanotubes 63 on the flank 57);
  - a step 1100 of etching a channel 69;
  - a step 1110 of depositing a thin insulating layer 71, typically of  $\text{SiO}_2$ , or some other material having a greater dielectric constant such as  $\text{TiO}_2$ ; and
- a step 1120 of depositing and etching a grid 73 so that it overlaps a little over the source and drain electrodes 67a and 67b.

The above-described method of making the FET 50 can be subjected to numerous variations.

In particular, Figure 7 shows that it is possible to make an FET 50 by self-alignment.

For example, the steps 1090 to 1120 as described above are replaced by the following steps 1091 to 1121.

During a step 1091, a metal 67 is deposited as in the above step 1090.

During a step 1101, the layer of metal 67 is etched by planarization until the nanoporous alumina is reached. This etching is performed using a method well known to the person skilled in the art and known as chemical mechanical polishing (CMP).

Successive deposits of a layer of dielectric material 71 and a layer of metal 73 are then deposited during steps 1111 and 1111'.

During a step 1121, the metal layer 73 is etched to  
5 form the grid of the FET 50.

In another variant shown in Figure 8, the steps 1050 et seq. of the implementation shown in Figure 6 are replaced by the following steps.

During a step 1052, a resin 75 is deposited over a  
10 thickness corresponding to a fraction of the height of the nanoporous membrane 3.

During a step 1062, the surface pores 8 are filled selectively, i.e. those pores that are not protected by the resin 75, using a metal that does not constitute a  
15 catalyst for growing carbon nanotubes. During a step 1072, the resin 75 is eliminated and the catalyst 7 is electroplated, e.g. in the manner specified for above-described step 1030 to 1060.

During a step 1082, the carbon nanotubes 63 are  
20 grown, e.g. as during the above-described step 1070.

During a step 1092, the carbon nanotubes 63 are etched and the metal 71 in the pores 8 is under-etched.

During a step 1102, the source and drain contacts are deposited, e.g. by depositing metal and by etching,  
25 in a manner analogous to above-described steps 1090 and 1100.

In a step 1112, a well 79 is opened in the alumina so that during a step 1122, a grid 73 can be deposited so as to make contact with the metal 77 in the pores 8.

30 In the second application, the method of the invention is implemented to synthesize nanoscale filamentary structures in the form of nanowires or nanorods. These structures are also known to the person skilled in the art as "whiskers" (see for example patent  
35 document FR-A-2 658 839).

Figure 9 shows a non-limiting example of an implementation of the method of the invention in association with this second application.

In this second application, the method comprises:

- 5 · a step 101 of making a nanoporous membrane 3 by partially anodizing a single-crystal aluminum substrate 5 (or more generally a substrate of any single-crystal metal);
  - a step 201 of electroplating a metal such as gold
- 10 to form a catalyst 7 in the nanoporous membrane 3 obtained in the preceding step; and
  - a step 301 of growing multiple layers of silicon and germanium by chemical vapor deposition assisted by laser ablation in an oven 81 under a stream of a gaseous
- 15 mixture constituted by SiCl<sub>4</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>. This multilayer structure constitutes a single-crystal nanorod 83 inside a pore 8.

In addition, to make an electronic component, during a step 401, a conductive metal 85 such as copper is deposited, e.g. by electroplating, in a pore 8 adjacent to a nanorod 83 made during the step 301.

The anodization step 101 is analogous to that implemented for the first application. It naturally retains the same advantages.

25 The electroplating step 201 is analogous to that implemented for the first application, except that the nature of the electroplated catalyst may be different. Nevertheless it conserves the same advantages.

As shown in Figure 10, during a step 201', it is possible optionally to anneal the catalyst 7 that was deposited during the step 201, which enables it to be grown epitaxially on the substrate 5.

The step 301 of growing the multilayer structure of silicon and germanium consists in a succession of sequences 301a, 301b, ..., 301i of depositing silicon, and then depositing silicon-germanium. For this purpose, a silicon crucible 87 and a germanium target 89 are

placed in the oven 81. During sequences of depositing silicon and of depositing silicon-germanium, a gaseous mixture of  $\text{SiCl}_4$  and of  $\text{H}_2$  is swept through the oven 81 and carries the silicon and silicon-germanium vapor  
5 formed from the silicon crucible 87 and the germanium target 89. During each sequence of depositing silicon, only the silicon is vaporized. During each sequence of depositing silicon-germanium, germanium is also pulverized by laser ablation, in addition to evaporating  
10 silicon. In this variant of the method of the invention, the implementation of this growth step 301 is based on the article by Y. Wu et al., in *Nanoletters* 2, 83 (2002). Laser ablation serves to provide a programmable pulsed vapor source, thus enabling nanorods 83 to be grown block  
15 by block with a composition profile that is very well defined over the full height of each nanorod 83. Single-crystal nanorods 83 are thus made, e.g. having a height of 2  $\mu\text{m}$  and a diameter of 35 nm, having a superlattice of Si/SiGe. Such one-dimensional heterostructures are most  
20 advantageous for applications such as light-emitting devices and thermoelectric devices.

By way of example, step 401 consists in electroplating copper in a pore adjacent to the nanorod 83 made during the step 301, e.g. by masking and  
25 microlithographic techniques (possibly electron microlithographic techniques) known to the person skilled in the art.

A structure is thus obtained in which a potential can be applied between the aluminum of the underlying  
30 substrate 5 and the copper 85 deposited on the membrane in order to form source and drain contacts of a transistor 50, while the copper in the adjacent pore forms the grid of the transistor 50.

In this second application, it is possible to make  
35 use of the same variations as can be used in the method of the invention implemented in the first application. I.e., in particular, it is possible to use a barrier

layer and/or to transfer a nanoporous membrane as shown in Figures 3 to 5.

The above-described invention can be subjected to numerous variations. In particular, the steps of the  
5 various above-described implementations can be combined.

In addition, catalyst particles can be deposited in the pores 8 of the nanoporous membrane 3 by any other means known to the person skilled in the art. For example, chemical gas deposition (CVD) can be used. In  
10 this technique, a carbonyl metal is used such as  $\text{Ni}(\text{CO})_5$  or  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ , which is decomposed in an oven 81 in which the membrane 3 is positioned on a sample carrier 99 (see Figure 11). For example, with  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ , decomposition takes place at about 250°C. It is also possible to make  
15 use of a precursor such as dicylcopentadienyliron (ferrocene:  $\text{Fe}(\text{Cp})_2$ ) which decomposes at a higher temperature ( $\approx 600^\circ\text{C}$ - $800^\circ\text{C}$ ). The metal (e.g. Ni or Fe) then becomes deposited in the pores 8.